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Allied Policy Given For Education Here

First Step Taken to Introduce Democratic Ways of Thinking for Japanese

The first official step in the reeducation of the Japanese people to democratic ways of thinking was taken on Monday when Supreme Allied Headquarters gave a directive to the Japanese Government outlining the educational objectives and policies of the occupation.

This was announced by Colonel Ken R. Dyke, Chief of the Civil Information and Education Section. Col. Dyke said the memorandum will be followed by a series of specific directives at the appropriate times.

"This is one of the most vital directives of the occupation," Col. Dyke said. "Carrying it out eventually will change the entire way of thinking of the Japanese people."

The overall aim of the directive is to prevent the dissemination of "militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology," Allied Education officials stated.

It prohibits all military education and drill. It provides for instruction on representative government, international peace, and the dignity of the individual.

Almost every section of the directive causes the Japanese education authorities to reverse their policies of the past several years, Col. Dyke stated. Perhaps the most striking example of this is a clause in the memorandum which prohibits discrimination against any student, educator, or official on grounds of race, creed, nationality, political opinion, or social position. The Japanese government is directed to take immediate steps to correct any past discriminations.

Allied Education authorities point out that the greatest problem is that of text books and other instructional material. All this material is being examined as rapidly as possible and portions which promote militarism and ultra-nationalism are being deleted. The ideal situation, authorities point out, would be a complete new set of text books and instruction materials. This, however, is impossible for the present. New materials will be prepared and substituted at the earliest possible moment.

Free and unrestricted discussion of policical, civil, and religious liberties is to be encouraged. Students, teachers and officials are encouraged to evaluate intelligently and critically the content of instruction. They have also been informed that discussion of the objectives and policies of the occupation will be encouraged.

Col. Dyke stated that it is the aim of Education officials to re-establish a normally operating educational system as soon as possible. Where limited facilities exist preference will be given to elementary education and teacher training.

Text of the Directive

Text of the directive on Administration of the Educational system of Japan, dated 22 October 1945 follows:

1. In order that the newly formed Cabinet of the Imperial Japanese Government shall be fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation with regard to Education, it is hereby directed that:

a. The content of all instruction will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:

(1) Dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology will be prohibited and all military education and drill will be discontinued.

(2) Inculcation of concepts and establishment of practices in harmony with representative government, international peace, the dignity of the individual, and such fundamental human rights as the freedom of assembly, speech, and religion, will be encouraged.

b. The personnel of all educational institutions will be investigated, approved or removed, reinstated, appointed, reorientated, and supervised in accordance with the following policies:

(1) Teachers and educational officials will be examined as rapidly as possible and all career military personnel, persons who have been active exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism, and those actively antagonistic to the policies of the occupation, will be removed.

(2) Teachers and educational officials who have been dismissed, suspended, or forced to resign for liberal or anti-militaristic opinions or activites, will be declared immediately eligible for and if properly qualified will be given preference in reappointment.

(3) Discrimination against any student, teacher, or educational official on grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position, will be prohibited, and immediate steps will be taken to correct inequities which have resulted from such discriminations.

(4) Students, teachers, and educational officials will be encouraged to evaluate critically and intelligently the content of instruction and will be permitted to engage in free and unrestricted discussion of issues involving political, civil, and religious liberties.

(5) Students, teachers, educational officials, and public will be informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, of the theory and practices of representative government, and of the part played by militaristic leaders, their active collaborators, and those who by passive acquiescence committed the nation to war with the inevitable result of defeat, distress, and the present deplorable state of the Japanese people.

c. The instrumentalities of educational processes will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:

(1) Existing curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials, the use of which is temporarily permitted on an emergency basis, will be examined as rapidly as possible and those portions designed to promote a militaristic or ultra-nationalistic ideology will be eliminated.

(2) New curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials designed to produce an educated peaceful, and responsible citizenry will be prepared and will be substituted for existing materials as rapidly as possible.

(3) [illegible] normally operating educational system will be re-established as rapidly as possible, but where limited facilities exist preference will be given to elementary education and teacher training.

2. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish and maintain adequate liaison with the appropriate staff section of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and upon request will submit reports describing in detail all action taken to comply with the provisions of this directive.

3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all teachers and school officials, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

Allies Will Take Over Minimum of Hospitals For Occupation Forces

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces in a memorandum to the Central Liaison Office October 21 announced that it will take only the minimum hospital facilities actually required by the Occupation Forces and that it will return them for civilian use as quickly as possible. This policy was adopted by the Allied Headquarter's because it recognizes the need of the Japanese Government for all available hospital facilities for treatment of civilians including demobilized army and navy personnel.

TO END CONTROL ORGANS

Government Also Decides to Revamp Others

The Government has decided to abolish various semi-official organizations functioning under the supervision of ministries and asked the vice-ministers to submit data concerning these agencies.

Many of these organizations which are under the Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries were established for wartime economic control while some others are of a longer standing, having little to do with the war. A considerable number of control associations and companies are currently carrying out reforms along democratic lines, but the reforms in many cases are of a superficial and formal nature, with the leading personnel remaining at their posts.

Most of these leaders, moreover, are retired officials of the ministries which control the organizations and it is believed that without a sweeping reshuffle and dismissal of these officials, the dissolution program cannot be executed successfully.

The Administration is expected to carry out a simultaneous readjustment and abolition of these agencies on the basis of data concerning their respective missions, rules and personnel to be submitted by the respective Ministries.

Gromyko Denies Stalin Ill

Soviet Ambassador to Washington Andrei Gromyko stated that he had no information to support rumors that Premier Josef Stalin is ill, according to a San Francisco report on Monday.

Steps to Be Taken To Handle Zaibatsu

Government Clarifies It Is Not Opposed to Allied Policy

The Japanese Government is not opposed to the basic principle of the Allies regarding the proposed reorganization of the Zaibatsu, or huge financial combines and is ready to take proper steps in this connection, it was clarified in a joint statement of the Finance and Commerce and Industry Ministries issued Monday.

The statement was made to dispel the misunderstanding created in the United States as the result of Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida's statement to foreign correspondents on October 19, in which he defended the great financial houses. Mr. Yoshida's interview led to the misconstructed idea that the Japanese Government was not disposed to dissolve the Zaibatsu.

The joint statement made on Monday declared:

"The Government has never opposed, and will not oppose in the future the fundamental principles of the Allied Powers regarding the reorganization of the Zaibatsu. It is resolved, therefore, to take proper steps in regard to the financial combines' voluntary reorganization, in conformity with the Allied Powers' policy."

Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa told the press on Monday that the financial houses were willing to reorganize their organizations voluntarily. Referring to the "proper steps' which the joint statement promised to take, the Finance Minister pointed out that there was much to be considered, legally and technically, with regard to the dissolution of the "honsha" or the holding company forming the nucleus of the respective Zaibatsu.

Questioned as to the "technical" difficulty, Viscount Shibusawa pointed to the disposal of large numbers of stocks held by the financial interests and said that the counsel of the Supreme Allied Headquarters must be sought in regard to the sale of these stocks to the public. Viscount Shibusawa, however, withheld concrete plans in this regard.

The Finance Minister estimated the capital holdings of Zaibatsu roughly at ¥1,000,000,00. He said that he believed their overseas holdings were negligible.

Eight Cabinet Ministers, meanwhile, met in a conference Monday afternoon to study the proposed dissolution of great financial interests and other problems. They were Finance Minister Viscount Shibusawa, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura, Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara, Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka, Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata and Kenji Kodama, President of the Central Liaison Office.

In this connection, well-informed quarters predict that now that the Administration has obtained the understanding of all financial interests except the Mitsubishi, the reorganization of the Zaibatsu, which will materialize in the near future, will be carried out through the dissolution of respective "honshas" and withdrawal of present leaders, will materialize in the near future.

Solution in Near Future

The pending question of the dissolution the big financial interests of Japan is not far from solution, according to the Mainichi. Recently the representatives of the "Big Four" Financial Houses—the Mitsuis, Mitsubishis, Sumitomos and Yasudas—have been calling on Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa and Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara and are explaining in detail what steps these interests are going to take in connection with the so-called Zaibatsu dissolution.

Summarizing their proposed policies, the Mainichi reports that they consist mainly of four points, namely, the dissolution of their holding companies, the offering of shares held by the Zaibatsu and their associated companies to public subscriptions, the sweeping resignation of all members of the Zaibatsu from their companies, and the large-scale reshuffles of those responsible for the management.

Allied GHQ Approval

No approval will be given to plans or proposals submitted to the Japanese Government for the dissolution or liquidation of any holding company, "Zaibatsu," "concern," or major industrial or financial enterprises without prior submission to the Allied Headquarters, the opinion of the Japanese Government on the plan or proposal shall be attached thereto.

Michio Kinoshita Named Lord Steward to Empress, Vice-Grand Chamberlain

Michio Kinoshita, Director-General of the Imperial Household Accounts Investigation Board, under date of October 23 was appointed Lord Steward to to Her Majesty the Empress and concurrently Vice-Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor. His predecessor, Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, was relieved of his posts at his own request on the same day. Viscount Yuichiro Honda, Director of the Culinary Board of the Imperial Household Department, was appointed to succeed Mr. Kinoshita as Director-General of the Imperial Household Accounts Investigation Board, while Chamberlain Torahiko Nagazumi was made Director of the Imperial Culinary Board, all under the same date.

War Minister Makes Apology to People

Laments Crimes Committed by Military; Voices Concern For Honest Servicemen

An apology was made to the people of Japan in a statement issued on Monday by War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura regarding the crimes committed by his fellow servicemen.

The General, however expressed concern over the possibility that those servicemen who have honestly and loyally served the state might be treated unfairly by the people at home in their anger against the military.

The gist of the statement follows:

"The great task of demobilizing some 2,000.000 troops in the country was completed on October 15. The Army's divisions and regiments, the Army section of the Imperial Headquarters, the General Staff Office, the Inspectorate-General of Military Education and the General Air Force Headquarters have been liquidated. The Reservists' Association was also dissolved sometime ago. At present, the Army only has the War Ministry and a few administrative organs attached to the War Ministry within Tokyo, and some offices connected with the disposal of various matters in local districts.

The misconduct committed by our servicemen must be partly attributed to the misunderstanding of orders issued by the central or other organs and partly to the confusion among those who were responsible for the war supplies. We must, however, admit that some, taking advantage of the confusion, unlawfully seized war supplies and sold them at high prices. Investigations regarding the unlawful seizure of war supplies are being conducted by the Army authorities and proper punishments will be meted out to those who are found guilty.

"The handing over of war arms and supplies is expected to be completed next month throughout the country by the Army and Navy.

"At present, there are some 7,000,000 servicemen overseas of which 3,000,000 are army troops or civilians in the service of the Army. They are living under unfavorable conditions and furthermore, communications between Japan and the areas outside the country are not satisfactory. The most imminent problem confronting Japan relative to the repatriation of demobilized troops and civilians overseas is the shortage of bottoms. At present, passenger ships, hospital ships and some warships of the Navy are being used to bring back demobilized servicemen and civilians. Unless more ships become available, it will take three or four years to complete th repatriation of all the Japanese overseas. Therefore the government authorities concerned have organized a special commission to facilitate the repatriation of the Japanese overseas and at the same time requested the Allied Forces for aid.

"Japan faces the problems of war-bereaved families, aid to the wounded soldiers and sailors and welfare of the servicemen and civilians who will return to Japan. As to the bereaved families and wounded servicemen, the Government is ready to extend aid as before. Wages and special allowances to the families those members served in the Army overseas will be given as before and the wounded servicemen will be protected by the Government even after the liquidation of the Army and Navy.

"The Government is however, particularly concerned over the welfare of some 6,000,000 demobilized servicemen and civilians who will shortly return home. Today voices have been aroused for the elimination of militarism and militarists, and it is natural that the public has become intent on the eradication of the military when they have come to learn of the misconduct committed by some officers and men in the Army and Navy. Feeling responsible for their misbehavior upon the termination of the war, I should like to apologize for the crimes committed by my fellow-servicemen.

"Because of the misconduct of some of the officers and men, I am very much afraid and worried that those who served the country giving their all to the State under orders issued by their superiors, may be treated unkindly and criticized cruelly by the public. I am worried that the honest and loyal men who served the Army or the Navy may be shut out of the society spiritually and materially only for the reason that they were in the Army or the Navy side by side with those who were accuesd of crimes. In this connection, I have been assured of sympathy by the Allied Forces and also consideration by other Ministeries, but events which we have witnessed to not allow of any optimism. Side by side with the efforts exerted for the rehabilitation of the country, proper efforts and thoughts are require in consideration of the welfare of demobilized servicemen."

Washington Is Busy On Postwar Issues

Truman to Make Statement on Wage-Price Issue; Army-Navy Merger Discussion On

The American domestic scene still continued to center around the labor question, the Army-Navy merger issue and the internal squabble over the handling of atomic energy, according to San Francisco reports.

In Washington, a suggestion that Congress sidetrack all labor legislations for six months and let labor and industry shape down into postwar relationship came on Monday from Democrat Senator Ellender of Louisiana. Said the Senator: "They ought to be able to adjust their problems themselves."

However, elsewhere in Washington there are moves to extend a hand in helping to establish labor management relations for reconversion.

First, President Truman has promised a statement on the wage-price issue. The AP said the Presidential statement may be forthcoming some time Monday and added that Mr. Truman was reported ready to advocate collective bargaining rather than government control for settling disputes.

Second, Representative Robert Manspeik of Georgia suggested a new plan to ease labor disputes. He proposed legislation to bar strikes during such periods for collective bargaining and where bargaining failed for the framing of recommended settlements by fact-finding boards.

Turning to the issue of Army-Navy merger under a single department of national defense, the AP reports that the backers of the merger are counting on President Truman's growing interest behind the idea. AP reported that various Senators favoring the idea recalled that Mr. Truman, when he was a Senator, publicly championed unification of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, the Congress moved on Monday to solve its internal squabble over handling legislation for domestic use and control of atomic energy.

The Senate arranged to take up the proposal of Democratic Senator Hugh McManon of Connecticut to create a special committee of five Democrats and four Republicans to consider all atomic legislations. Senate approval of this proposal would be accepted.

Shidehara at Ise

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara left Tokyo at 9:55 a.m., Tuesday for Yamada. The Prime Minister will, on arrival there, worship at the Grand Shirnes of Ise and report the assumption to his post. The Prime Minister is scheduled to proceed to the Unebi Mausoleum, Kashihara Shrine and Momoyama Mausoleum and return to Tokyo on Thursday.

Must Remove Insignia

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on October 20 directed the Japanese Government to issue orders to all demobilized members of the Imperial Japanese army and navy forces to remove their insignia indicating the previous rank and arm or branch of service. On the other hand, all the remnants in the armed service will remove such insignia upon their demobilization.

Assembly Head Chosen

Hidegoro Uchida and Inajiro Asanuma were elected respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly at its extraordinary session on Monday.

4 U.S. Churchmen on Way To Japan to Hold Talks With Local Christians

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 21.—A deputation of four high ranking Protestant Church leaders left New York by plane on October 19 for Japan to confer with representatives of the Japanese Christian community on matters relating to churches of the two nations. The delegation includes Dr. Douglas Horton chairman of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches Bishop James Chamberlain, chairman of the International Missionary Council, Council, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, executive secretary general of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches; and Dr. L. J. Shafer, chairman of the Japan Committee of Foreign Mission's Conference. The churchmen expect to remain in Japan for about three weeks.

Benton Reveals Plan To Up Friendship Ties

Explains to Congress Program Of Interchanging Knowledge, Skill Among Nations

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The U.S. State Department's plan "to extend and broaden the existing U.S. State Department's plan "to programs or interchange of person's knowledge and skill between the people of the United States and the people of other countries" was explained to Congress on October 19 by William Benton, Assistantt secretary of State, of cultural relations.

"This is a new move in diplomacy" Secretary Banton said "getting the people of the earth in contact with one another." He explained that the interchange of studying information and technical and scientific skills would bring about an understanding among the nations that have never existed before.

He further explained the purpose of the State Department's information service which would supplement work of private news services and aid them by transmitting abroad the text of official documents and such, which they cannot well afford to do.

"Prior to the war, our own ambassadors and ministers were sometimes ignorant of key information," he declared. "Then the Office of War Information began sending out reports and today there is a 7,000-word 'Radio News Bulletin' which supplies needed information to our staffs abroad." This policy is one which the State Department continues, he asserted.

Secretary Benton spoke before the House Foreign Affairs Committee which is holding hearings on the bill which would enable the State Department to put the proposed program into effect.

McCLOY PARTY IN TOKYO

MacDougal, Former Nippon Times Member, Aboard Same Plane

John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived in Tokyo on Monday night accompanied by a group of civilian and military advisors, according to an OPR press release. The party, which left the United States in a C-54E on September 28, is making the round-the-world trip to learn at first hand the problems facing commanders of occupation theatres and to study demobilization procedures abroad.

After stop-overs in London, Paris and at General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters, the inspecting group made stops in Italy, Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Abadan, India, Burma and China. Upon leaving Japan, they intend to proceed to Iwojima, Saipan, Kwajalein, Guam, Hawai and thence to San Francisco and back to Washington, D. C.

Members of the party include John H. Vincent, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Virginia editor and historian; Col. Charles H. Bonesteel, operations division of the War Department; Brig. Gen. G. F. Schulgen, civil affairs division, War Department; Lt. Col. Benjamin C. Bowker, of the Bureau of Public Relations; Col. Chauncy G. Parker, Jr. of the Marine Corps; John H. Stucchio, administrative assistant to Mr. McCloy, and Staff Sgt. Arthur Rawl, clerk typist.

Also riding with the party was William MacDougal, United Press correspondent, and formerly a member of the Nippon Times, recently released from a Sumatra prison, who is riding as Mr. McCloy's guest and not in a professional capacity.

Liberals Announce Party's Platforms

Diplomatic. Political and Administrative Policies Decided on Monday

The New Liberal Party of Japan on Monday decided its policy on diplomacy, politics and administration at the third meeing of its Organization Preparation Committee held at Tokiwaya, Marunouchi. It is expected that the Party will shortly decide and announce its policy on finance and economy, culture, women, social problems, the labor question, education, transportation and communications, unemployment, welfare of war sufferers, and disposal of war criminals. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on October 25.

The party's policy decided and announced is substantially as follows, according to the Asahi:

Diplomacy: To urge the recovery of national unity and international faith and speedily adopt various measures necessary for participating in the international league; to rectify fundamentally the mistake in our policy toward China that continued so many years.

To Revise Constitution

Politics: To revise the Constitution aiming at the maintenance of the fundamental national character and the establishment of a responsible political structure; to reform the system of the House of Peers and to expand the authority of the House of Representatives to make it the central political organ; to establish standing committees in both Houses for manifesting the functioning of the Diet fully; to revive the election law, enforce women's suffrage, lower the voting age, reject the interference of the Government in election campaigns; to clarify respect of human rights and the guarantee of liberty, and speedily revise various laws and regulations for that end.

Administration: To abolish bureaucracy and carry out a fundamental reform in the present structure of Government officials; to make a great reduction of official personnel and improve the treatment of officials; to revise the system of appointing officials, so that the way for appointing able men would be opened; to elect prefectural governors by public votes; to effect fundamental improvement of the autonomous administration system for increasing efficiency; to adjust and simplify the routine affairs of local autonomous bodies.

Meanwhile, developments on Monday indicate that the former members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai are likely to be divided into three new parties.

One faction, aiming at the combination of the Machida and Nakajima groups, met Monday under the chairmanship of Takao Saito, while the New Party Organization Committee met at the Marunouchi Kaikan the same day. On the other hand, Yoshimichi Tsuboi, Takechiyo Matsuda and other leaders sent telegraphic invitations to about 30 former members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai to form a new party, and at the same time called a meeting of the New Party Committee in the Diet building Monday afternoon, which was attended by Yadanji Nakajima, Takeo Noda, Ken Inukai, Masataka Ota, Ichiro Kiyose and others, reports the Asahi.

Also Holds Meeting

The New Japan Construction Investigation Committee, formed by young members of the House of Representatives who were elected to the House less than three times also held its meeting in the Diet building Monday afternoon. This group has 183 members. As its principle, the Committee decided to maintain absolutely the Imperial rule system, establish responsible Diet politics based on the people's wish; construct a moral and cultural State to contribute to world peace; reject communism and militarism, and establish an extensive and high-grade autonomy.

It must be noticed that many persons are included in more than one of the groups mentioned above. Thus the situation is still confused. But it is expected that within a few days rapid developments will be seen in the political party field, and in the long run three new parties will be organized out of the members of the former Dai Nippon Seijikai.

The New Japan Construction Party was organized under the sponsorship of Shichiro Jinno and Asao Kurihara. This party aims at the abolition of the privileged class, the establishment of a new Japan to conform to the present situation, and relief of the starving public.

Locke Leaves for Canton

Edwin Locke, President Truman's personal representative, left Chungking for Canton on Saturday to study the economic conditions there and if time permits he will proceed to Formosa for a visit, according to a Chungking report.

Pope Urges Women To Vote for Peace

Appeals for Their Full Participation in Public Life; Warns Against Totalitarianism

Domei

VATICAN CITY, October 22.—Pope Pius XII in a worldwide broadcast yesterday appealed to the Catholic women everywhere to participate fully in public life and to cast their votes for peace.

Speaking before an audience of 3,000 Italian women in the Vatican's Benediction Hall, Pope Pius said, "Your day is here, Catholic women and girls, public life needs you."

The Pope warned of the dangers of totalitarianism to the family and home and delineated some of the ills of current capitalism. He said that a women does not and cannot understand that politics must mean "domination by one class over others, ambitious striving for an ever more extensive economic and national empire, regardless of the pretext this paves the way to hidden or open civil war, to the accumulation of armaments and to constant danger of war."

He said that such conditions are most harmful to her family which may have to pay in blood and added, "No wise women favor the policy of class struggle or war: her vote is a vote for peace."

He said that the current capitalist system leads to concentration of people in cities, increase in big industries and unemployment. The world, he declared, is awakening to the terror aroused by the "offshoots of material and scientific progress of which it was so proud."

ATTU RESIDENTS DEPART

Leave for Home After 3 Years of Internment by Japanese

Domei

NEW YORK, October 21.—Ten adults and eight children comprising the entire population of Attu in the Aleutian Islands were returning home by ship on October 17 after three years of privation and torture as Japanese slave laborers had reduced their number by more than half, according to a delayed dispatch to the New York Times on October 17 from Manila.

The report said that 18 Attu Eskimo are all that remain of 40 men, women and children whom the Japanese took from their icebound Arctic Island home on September 15, 1942. The Japanese wishing to clear Attu of civilians before American landings shipped out every foreign civilian on the island including an American school teacher, Miss Eta Jones, who has repatriated two months ago.

They were put at forced labor in clay mines at Otaru and told American officers that they had received ¥1,000 for three years work.

Hildred Heads IATA

Domei

MONTREAL, October 22.—Sir William Percival Hildred, British director general of civil aviation, was elected director general of the International Air Transport Association on October 1 at a meeting held here. Sir William will establish his headquarters in Montreal, which will be IATA's headquarters city as long as the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization remains there.

U.S. Students Can Travel

Wartime restrictions on student travelling have been lifted, it was announced by the U.S. State Department, according to a Washington report on Monday. This action will permit again students to study in other American Republics. However, the State Department pointed out that in a number of countries outside the Western Hemisphere, educational institutions were not yet in a position to receive students from the United States.

Import Permit Asked

A petition has been filed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry with the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces asking for permission to import 100,000 tons of phosphatic ore, which is necessary for manufacturing superphosphate fertilizer needed for wheat production, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Flying Boat Line Abandoned

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The American Export Airlines and Pan American World Airways will abandon their commercial flying boat service to Europe during the next week, substituting refitted Ch4's, according to N. R. Harris, vice-president and general manager of the American Export Airlines.

Gen. Chennault Retiring

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Major General Claire L. Chennault, former Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China will be retired on October 31, the War Department announced on October 19. General Chennault, who is 55 years old, has been in a convalescent hospital in Miami, Florida.

603 Japanese Vessels Sunk, Damaged by Mines From April 1 to August 1

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, October 22.—A total of 603 Japanese vessels of 500 tons or larger and totaling 1,458,000 tons were sunk or damaged from all causes but chiefly by mines between April 1 and August 1, it was disclosed on October 19 by the U.S. Fleet Headquarters here. It said that the mine laying campaign designed to isolate Japan from the Asiatic mainland accounted in the four-month period a total of 297 vessels. Actual sinkings detailed by the Japanese navy showed 127 by mines, 94 by aircraft, 80 by submarines and 15 by all other causes.

DeGaulle Too Popular Gets 'Hot Potato' Job

Election Results Show No Party Majority; General To Lead 3 Parties

In France, General Charles de Gaulle has a political hot potato to handle as a result of the nation's general election, according to a San Francisco report on Tuesday.

The French people gave him rousing support. By better than 10 to one they decided that a new French constituent assembly shall draft a new constitution. By better than two to one they voted that an interim government not controlled by the Assembly shall rule France during the process of drafting the new constitution.

However, in the election of members to the Constituent Assembly, the Communists showed surprising strength, and none of the three major parties gained the majority.

So DeGaulle now has the task of riding the head of three parties and bringing about an agreement among them.

He has the support of the Socialists and the Popular Republican movement, both which landed more members in the Assembly than the Communists.

There are suggestions that the French leader may have to shake his cabinet to give the Communists and the Popular Republicans more representation.

Many School Strikes Are Settled Amicably

Authorities at Yamanashi Aggies, Toyooka Technical Give in to Students

The strikes staged by the students of the Yamanashi Prefectural Agricultural School and the Toyooka Technical Practise School in Saitama Prefecture were settled when the school authorities complied with the demands of the students, reports Domei. Meantime, the strike at the Ueno Girls' High School was also settled on Monday with the expulsion of seven students who participated in the strike, it is also reported.

The students of the Yamanashi Prefectural Agricultural School went on strike over alleged unfair distribution of farm products and unsatisfactory disposal of gifts given to them for their labor service. However, through the mediation of the prefectural government authorities and parents, the school authorities handled the matter with a sincere attitude and settled the dispute at noon on Monday. From Tuesday, all the students were expected to return to school. In the meantime, the students of the Kofu Technical School and the Hikawa Boys' Middle School have filed protests against the school authorities expressing their dissatisfaction over the unfair disposal of gifts also given for their labor. The prefectural government authorities in anticipation of the spread of further dispute to other schools have requested all schools in the prefecture to prepare reports on the disposal of gifts given to students in appreciation of their labor service.

The strike at the Toyooka Business School in Saitama Prefecture has been also settled with the wholesale acceptance of the demands of the students by the school authorities and the resignation of the principal. On Monday all the students returned to school.

After a discussion meeting participated in by the girls who took part in the strike, their parents and the committee members of the alumni association on October 18, the strike of the Ueno Girl's High School was settled with the expulsion of seven of the strikers. The agreements reached at the meeting said that the parents and theirs wanted to see their girls complete their school work, that those who were not satisfied with the school policy should leave and that the school authorities and the girls would hereafter cooperate in the promotion of education suitable for the establishment of a new Japan. From October 19, all the girls resumed their classroom work.

Hidden Data Bared On Electric Power

Despite Raid Damage Generation Equipment Can Be Repaired to Meet Demand

Figures have been published, revealing for the first time in eight years, the state of supply and demand of electric power in Japan during the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

The equipment for generating and transmitting power, both water and steam, was damaged in air raids, says the Tokyo Shimbun, which, in publishing the figures points out that there is a prospect that introduction of some improvement in the generation and transmission equipment which exists today is about all is needed in order to fully meet the demand for power which has been declining during the past several months.

At the moment, the Tokyo Shimbun says, the generating equipment has a capacity of 5,800,000 kilowatts of steam power. The equipment for about 4,900,000 kilowatts of water power and 2,200,000 kilowatts of steam power is located in the main island.

The maximum capacity of the generating equipment at the end of the years for which figures are available is shown by the following table:

Year	Water Power	Steam Power	Total
	(In 1,000 kilowatts)		
1937	3,850	2,330	6,180
1938	4,170	2,450	6,620
1930	4,550	2,700	7,250
1940	5,000	2,880	7,880
1941	5,220	2,970	8,190
1942	5,460	3,010	8,470
1943	5,640	2,890	8,530
1944	5,790	1,860	7,650

As the above table shows, there was a steady decrease in the maximum capacity of the equipment of generating steam power, a decrease due to the deterioration in the quality of coal used and the unsatisfactory repairing of plants. At the end of 1944 the power actually generated represented a drop of 1,400,000 kilowatts compared with the maximum capacity.

On the other hand, there was a steadily growing demand for power during the years under review. During the period the use of electric power was controled so as to permit the munitions industries to have their demand for power fully met.

The following table wil show the trend in the supply and demand of electric power during the eight years under review:

Year	Steam Power	Fire Power	Total
	(In 1,000,000 kilowatt hours)		
1937	21,859	5,320	27,179
1938	22,977	6,372	29,349
1939	22,697	7,199	29,869
1940	24,911	6,599	31,510
1941	28,703	5,171	33,874
1942	26,473	7,147	33,620
1943	28,152	5,798	33,950
1944	28,505	3,735	32,240

The total amount of power in demand at the time the China Affair broke out was about 27,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Subsequently there was a strengthening of the country's structure of production. With it came a rapid increase in the demand for power. At the time the War of Greater East East opened the demand was 33,000,000,000. In 1943 there was an increase to 34,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, an all-time record.

With the year 1944, the demand for power began to decline, reflecting the condition of the industries which were finding increased difficulty in maintaining production. Compared with the previous year there was a five per cent decrease. This downward tendency continued until the early months of this year when due to air raids the demand slumped sharply.

On the basis of 100 for February this year, the demand for power per day in the next six months was 97 for March, 91 for April, 93 for May, 83 for June, 73 for June, and 64 for July. It dropped by 41 per cent following the termination of the war. This progressive decline was the result of air raids in the Kanto and Chugoku districts and the suspension of operation of munitions industries.

Generally, more and more coal has been consumed in the generation of power from year to year during the past several years not because there was a greater demand for power but because of the deterioration in the quality of coal used. About 6,400,000 tons of tons in 1940, 4,400,000 tons in 1941. coal was used in 1939, 5,800,000 tons in 1940, 4,400,000 tons in 1941, 6,100,000 in 1942, 5,300,000 tons in 1943 and 3,700,000 in 1944. There were extended periods duringwhich the companies steam power had to curtail their supply by as high as 15 per cent.

Steam power stations suffered more damage than others in air raids. The Haneda, Tsurumi, Amagasaki First, Amagasaki Second, and Kasugade Second Stations were put out of commission, and the Nagoya, Nagoya Port, and Amagasaki. East Stations severely damaged.

At the moment the combined capacity of existing steam power stations is about 500,000 kilowatts. This is one third of what it was before the stations were damaged in air raids.

The Kawasaki, Miye, Iwakura and Hachio substations also were badly damaged. The damage to the transmission equipment however, was light and work of restoring the damaged transmission lines has nearly been completed.

National Defense Fund To Be Used to Promote Science in This Country

Part of the national defense funds will henceforth be used for the promotion of science, reports the Asahi. On October 22, Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa turned over ¥500,000,000 to Dr. Hideji Yagi, Director of the Science Department of the Japan Science Promotion Association. This represents one-half of the balance of the defense funds as of August 15. The interest on the funds placed at the disposal of the association, amounting to ¥16,000,000 a year, will be used to finance various sections of the Science Department and popular lecture courses, said Mr. Yagi, adding that another portion of the money will be used to subsidize scientific researches and re-educate national and middle school teachers.

Wide Reforms Slated For College Courses

Tokyo Imperial Plans to Enlighten Public on Democratic Philosophy

Opening of special night courses on basic legal and political problems and current topics for 1,000 qualified adults in November and December is one of the programs undertaken by Tokyo Imperial University in order to promote the political consciousness of the people, reports the Asahi.

Authorities of the same institution are now mapping out plans to open courses primarily for enlightening the people on democratic political philosophy, the report said.

A committee to revise the system and organization of the Law Department, composed of seven professors, is deliberating on plans for a reform not only of the Law Department but the university's whole academic system, said the Asahi quoting professor Shigeru Minamihara, dean of the department. The program, which will be completed by the end of November will be submitted to the Education Ministry.

Encouragement of student researches through seminar activities and personal guidance by respective professors will be the keynote of the program, said the Asahi, adding that revision of the higher civil service examination system and prolongation of higher school period to three years are also under investigation.

Dormitories Planned

The committee is also contemplating the establishment of dormitories for university students because school life, in their opinion must be devoted not only to academic researches but also to building up of personal character.

New course to be opened from next year include those on Industrial (Labor) Law and political and diplomatic history of Japan.

Waseda University, the report continued, will also open a course for Social Law and Labor Law. Under instructions from the Education Ministry, the courses on Wartime Economic Law, National Defense and legal institutions in Greater East Asia have already been abolished.

Waseda will also encourage researches through foreign books in order to promote the linguistic ability of students and their knowledge of matters concerning the United States. Importance will be laid to British and U.S. Law, and students of German and French law will be encouraged to take these courses. Student activities to form a society for social science are likely to be intensified in the future.

At Keio University, plans are under way to encourage researches through seminar activities. Membership of the respective seminar, so far limitless, will be limited to 10, with a view toward promoting the students' linguistic ability and personal character. Wartime courses including those on national defense by Lecturer Masanori Ito, economic control and wartime law have already been abolished.

China Reds Resume Talks

Talks between the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party leaders were resumed on Saturday when General Chang Chun, Governor of Szechwan Province Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Shao Li-tze, Secretary General of the CPC, conferred with Chou En-lai and Wang Jo-fei, according to a Chungking report. They were scheduled to meet again on Sunday

Sweden Seeks Membership

The Swedish Government announced on Monday that it expected to seek membership in the United Nations Organization next year, according to a Stockholm report.

Details Are Disclosed Of 'Sorge Spy Case'

Red Espionage Ring Active For 8 Years—Police Prove Inefficient

Details of the Sorge case, said to be the largest espionage case in modern history, were disclosed by Max Klausen, German spy, and Fusako Kuzumi, member of the Sorge group, who were relased from prison on October 8, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Sorge group functioned in Tokyo for sight years unmolested by the Japanese police until October, 1941, when Richard Sorge, Communist espionage agent, who headed the efficient espionage machine, was arrested by the Metropolitan Police.

Sorge was a German born of German father and Russian mother, and took part in the World War I, suffering wounds in combat four times. As staunch a patriot as he was, the half-cast German turned to Communism during the post-war depression period and came to Japan in September, 1933, under instructions of the Commintern headquarters. Outwardly a Tokyo correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung and a loyal Nazi, Sorge was the "espionage leader" in the Far East.

Soon, he was joined by B. de Vukelitch, a Croat assistant for the Havas News Agency in Tokyo, and Okinori Miyagi, a Communist artist. In 1934, the group was joined by Shujitsu Ozaki, Shanghai correspondent of the Asahi and an authority on Chinese problems. Its membership was strengthened further by the participation in the following year of Max Klausen, a German radio technician.

Gained Ott's Favor

In preparation for his ambitious scheme, Sorge first approached the local German Embassy and won the confidence of Major-General Eugen Ott, then military attache who later became Ambassador, by supplying him with accurate secret information. He became a member of the Embassy staff and was later appointed chief of the information section. Established in this position, he was able freely to obtain secret information regarding German policies for Japan and the Japanese Government.

Meanwhile, Ozaki, Sorge's right-hand man, resigned from the Asahi in 1938 and became extra secretary of the South Manchuria Railway Company and was later appointed extra secretary of the Japanese Cabinet. Artist Miyagi, in the meantime, scoured for secrets within Tokyo.

Activities of the group covered military, political, economic and social fields. Information on Japan's armaments, production, shipping, aircraft, new weapons, ammunition dumps and oil storage was gleaned and supplied to Moscow by means of radio messages through Shanghai or Vladivostock.

At that time, the Japanese Government was split over two policies: Army's northern expansion policy and the Navy's traditional southern drive policy. The Administration's final decision was, however, to refrain from attacking the Soviet Union when the Germans started their large-scale offensive to the east. The Communist spies, with their efficient mechanism, successfully obtained and transmitted to Moscow all details of the Imperial conferences, meetings of the Supreme Military Council, and movements of the Kwantung Army's staff members during this most critical period.

Foresaw U.S.-Japan War

Sorge's far-sightedness is proven by his prediction that a war between Japan and the United States was inevitable. In his message sent to Moscow immediately before his arrest, the Communist spy analyzed Japan's productive capacity and actual war power and predicted that an American-Japanese conflict would break out in October or November, 1941. He based his judgment on information obtained from wide, reliable sources.

Following his arrest, Sorge is said to have boasted that his wireless message could move five or 10 Soviet divisions immediately.

That such a large-scale espionage machine could function for such a long period without police interference is, according to the Ashai, due to two facts: that Sorge and Ozaki held high positions where secret information was freely available and that the two refrained from joining the communist party of Japan, which was naturally under constant police vigilance. On the other hand, the inefficiency of the Japanese police system, especially in regard to scientific methods, is held as a contributory factor.

In the course of a trial held at the Tokyo district court on September 29, 1943, Soge and Ozaki were sentenced to death. Klausen and de Vukelitch to life imprisonment; Fusako Kuzumi to eight years of penal servitude and Anna Klausen to three years. Okinori Miyagi died of tuberculosis on August 2, 1943. De Vukelitch also died while serving out his term in the Akita prison.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 20, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request and memorandum of 12 October 1945 re Japanese nationals in Soviet occupied areas.

2. For your information, action on subject: request is being held in abeyance pending reply an same problem previously submitted via diplomatic channel to Moscow pursuant to your letter of October 8, 1945.

2. Until the Soviet Government's reply is obtained, it is not believed that an approach on the military level would be productive.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 20.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Renovation of Yuraku building.

1. It is of utmost importance that the renovation work directed by this headquarters on the Yuraku building be completed by November 3, 1945, to permit occupancy of the building by the Allied Forces.

2. It is directed that special attention be devoted by your office to the supervision of this work and that the painting, cleaning and construction work on the Yuraku building be carried on twenty-four hours a day including Sundays so that the work will be completed by November 3, 1945.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 12.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Liaison Committee (Tokyo) for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.
SUBJECT: Institution for war records investigation.

It is desired that the Imperial Japanese War Ministry organize a bureau for investigations concerned with the compilation of sufficient data to obtain a complete historical war record. Sufficient personnel should be retained to allow prompt liaison in all matters concerned with military operations. The organization of this bureau will not operate to delay the demobilization of Japanese armed forces as set forth in Japanese submission of October 2, 1945 and approved by memorandum of October 14, 1945. After December 1, 1945 the personnel of this bureau will be transferred to the Ministry of Demobilization and continue its original function.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 12.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Liaison Office (Tokyo) for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.
SUBJECT: Institution for war records investigation.

With reference to N.D. No. 76 concerning the above subject, you are hereby advised that the tentative plan contained in the above memorandum is approved. The organization of this bureau will not operate to delay the demobilization of Japanese armed forces as set forth in Japanese submission of October 2, 1945 and approved by memorandum of October 14, 1945. After December 1, 1945 the personnel of this bureau will be transfered to the Ministry of Demobilization and continue its original function.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Labor Union Organ Clarifies Its Stand

Drafts Proposals Regarding Labor Laws; Tokyo's Transport Workers Active

The Central Preparation Committee for Formation of a Labor Union decided Monday morning at a meeting held at the Japan Labor Hall, Shiba, to propose to the Government its views on the labor union law, the contract law and the arbitration law, to be enacted as soon as possible, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Committte proposed that the labor union law should include a clause for the punishment of employers hindering the liberty of employes. Other proposals include: to permit the possession of political campaign funds by unions, to resort to Court in the case of the cancellation of the resolutions of labor unions or their dissolution, and not to levy taxes on unions or there enterprises.

In the proposed group contract law, the Committee proposes to have the qualification of those concludng contracts defined, to inullify individual contracts, to restrict contracts that oppose public welfare, to give legal validity to group contracts when they cover the majority of the same industry or work, and to foster and aid group contracts contributing to industrial peace.

As regard the arbitration law, the Committee desires the settlement of labor capital conflicts before they can develop into labor troubles, the expansion of the limit of applying forced mediation, and simplification of the mediation process.

The leaders of the former Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union that was disabanded in 1929 have commenced activity to re-establish the union and make it again the leading labor organization in and around Tokyo. Before its dissolution the Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union had a membership of more than 12,000, but today the workers in transportation enterprises in Tokyo have been reduced to about 7,000.

Zengoro Shimagami, Kisaburo Nakajima and other leaders of the former union met on September 28, and organized a preparation committee for the establishment of a new union. It is now expected that the former Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union wll be revived as a new structure by the first part of November.

Twelve branches of the former Union have been revived, and the remaining 10 branches are expected to be restored soon. The branches that have already been formed are those at Minowa, Shibuya, Minamisenju, Komagome, Otsuka, Aoyama, Hiroo, Meguro, Koto, Senju, Shinya and one other.

Thus, with the former Union members as its center, a great union of 20,000 transport workers in and around Tokyo is expected to be formally organized soon.

OASIS IN GINZA

GOOD BOOKS
on Japan and the Far East

SOUVENIRS
Beautiful and Tasteful

KYO-BUN-KWAN
(The Christian Literature Society of Japan)
4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

SIX LARGEST HARBOR TRANSPORT COMPANIES

TOKYO KOUN KAISHA, Ltd.
Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

YOKOHAMA KOUN KAISHA, Ltd.
Hon-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

NAGOYA KOUN KAISHA, Ltd.
Kaigan-dori, Minato-ku, Nagoya.

OSAKA KOUN KAISHA, Ltd.
Osaka Building, Sozei-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

KOBE KOUN KAISHA, Ltd.
Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

KAMMON KOUN KAISHA, Ltd.
Kaigan-dori, Moji.

Stevedoring, Landing, Shipping, Forwarding and Warehousing Agents.

Huge Decrease Seen For Coal Production

Fall of 7,000,000 Tons Due To Miners' Loss of Zeal And Other Causes

Some 7,000,000-ton decrease in this years's coal production from the estimated production of 32,000,000 tons due mainly to miners' loss of production zeal and other causes is expected, according to Domei.

The coal production in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, developed favorably with 10,884,000 tons. With the start of the second quarter period, however, the production began to show a decrease. This trend particularly became noticeable in August and September. Domei gives the production figures for July as 2,712,000 tons and for August as 1,617,000 tons and for September as 900,000 tons, totalling 5,229,000 tons. This total is less than one half of the total of the first quarter period, it is pointed out.

For counteracting this adverse situation, adjustment and restoration of various facilities in and outside of pits and promotion of production zeal of the quarters concerned, are urged. As measures for boosting the production zeal, early accommodation of loans to mine owners for production operation and sweeping disposal of coal piled up at mines and local shipping ports, are mentioned.

What is making the situation still more unfavorable is the worsening labor supply in mines. At the and of July, miners in all the coal mines in the country numbered 400,000. This figure includes 185,000 comprising Korean laborers, war prisoners, Chinese laborers, short-term laborers and mobilized laborers.

Moreover, these laborers are expected shortly to give up their jobs to return home. Thus, the number of laborers available is expected to fall to 215,000. For keeping up the operation of mines 300,000 laborers are considered absolutely necessary. Consequently, a reinforcement of 85,000 is required, it is stated.

The monthly coal production in Kyushu is estimated to amount 722,000 tons. Of this production, some, 340,000 tons are used in the local area leaving a balance of 380,000 tons available for shipment to the western part of this country. Due, however, to inconveninces in transportation, some 2,240,000 tons are piled up at mines and at coal shipping ports.

As for the transportation from Hokkaido, scarcely any shipments are being sent to the eastern part of the country. This is attributable to similar causes as being experienced in Kyushu. Because of damage sustained to factories, suspension of operation in factories after the end of the war and other reasons, no serious coal shortage is being felt in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

However, the coal supply to the Tokyo Gas Company and the Japan Steel Pipe Manufacturing Company is expected to become an issue. The Tokyo Gas Company at present is using only 300 tons daily though its daily consumption used to be 1,200 tons. As a result, the company is unable to use its gas supply fully.

Meanwhile, the Japan Steel Pipe Manufacturing Company is experiencing difficulty in obtaining supply for only one furnace which escaped the raids.

BIG FIRMS MUST PAY OUT

Settlement of Debts of Warehouse Control Organ Decided

With the dissolution of the Japan Warehouse Control Company decided, the Government desires that its debts amounting to ¥13,000,000 will be voluntarily shouldered by the big interests, namely, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The control company and those which have been under the management of the company had requested the payment of compensation by the Government but this is impossible due to the Government's financial condition.

The company has a capital of ¥200,000,000, all paid up of which the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo interests have paid ¥10,000,000. As the dissolution of the Company was decided in compliance with the request of the companies which received orders from the Control Company, it is natural that they should shoulder part of the debts. The Government, therefore, desires that the Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo and others which are capable of making up the deficit will voluntarily take the responsibility of compensation. As to medium and small companies, some specific measures are expected to be contrived in connection with the debts of the Warehouse Control Company.

More GI's Homeward Bound

The General Weigle, U. S. Army transport, sailed Monday with 5,123 officers and enlisted men of the 4th Replacement Depot and Air Corps Personnel, Eighth Army headquarters announced. The Pennant is now ready to leave port with 1,468 officers and enlisted men also from the 4th Replacement Depot and Air Corps.

"Snow on the Pine," Chosen as Theme For New Year Imperial Poetry Party

The subject of Japanese poems to be read at the New Year Imperial Poetry Party has been fixed by His Majesty the Emperor as "Snow on the Pine," it was announced on October 22.

Commenting on the significance of the subject, Prince Kinteru Sanjo, President of the Imperial Poetry Bureau of the Imperial Household Department, said that the snow on the pine on the one hand is symbolic of peace. On the other hand, it raises a vision of the people bearing all hardships like the pines standing unbroken under a heavy burden of snow.

The New Year Imperial Poetry Party is one of the important annual functions observed at the Imperial Court in honor of the New Year.

The poems read at the party, which include those by members of the Imperial Family, Imperial Princes and Princesses, and privileged persons, including high officials.

Poems by civilians are also read. The verses deserving the honor of being read at the party are determined by the Imperial Poetry Bureau, selected from among a vast number submitted by the people throughout the country.

The poems by civilians are read once at the party, as are poems by privileged persons while the poems of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are read three times.

The New Year Imperial Poetry Party has its origin in poetry parties which were held by the nobility of ancient Japan. It was formally established by the Emperor Meiji in the early part of his reign and has since been held at the Imperial Court in January every year.

An important fact about the Imperial Party is that the subject of the poems which are read at the party is selected by His Majesty the Emperor, thus indicating the tenor of the life to be lived by the people during the new year.

SCHOOLS FORCED TO CLOSE

Hunger Keeps Students Away From Classes in Iwate

One school after another are closing down in Iwate Prefecture as the food situation there goes from bad to worse, the Yomiuri-Hochi says.

Factories also are closing in the city of Morioka, where a part of the residents has not tasted rice since the first of this month. They have managed to subsist on beans only.

National schools in the city of Morioka have been open only during the morning since October 20. The Prefectural Normal School for Men and the Morioka Middle School have been closed for over a week. And the Iwate Medical College has announced that it will close for the time being.

In the city of Kamaishi several schools are asking the permission of local educational authorities to limit school hours to the morning because an increasing number of children are absent from school in the afternoon.

Director Hamada of the Education Bureau of the Iwate prefectural government declared that if this situation lasts much longer it would be necessary for schools in the prefecture to hold classes only in the morning or close down the schools altogether. He said the educational officials could not look on with folded arms while school children were going hungry. He declared more than 20 flour-making machines had been ordered and he hoped that before long these machines will be turning out wheat flour to feed the school children.

INTRODUCING NEW FOODS

Acorns, Other Nuts, Fruits of Trees Will Be Used

The introduction of new foods by processing acorn and other nuts and fruits of trees and the practical applicaton of resources in fields, woods, rivers and streams not yet utilized is the object behind the formation of the Applied Foods Federation with temporary offices in the Meiji Building, 5 of 3 Kobikicho, Kyobashi-ku, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Under the patronage of Prince Sanetaka Ichijo and the presidency of Toyoaki Kiyoura, the federation lays stress upon the manufacture of foods using hitherto unused materials upon scientific research and process.

Foremost of the federation's undertakings will be the collection of acorns this autumn which will be processed or applied as food in the winter. Then in the spring artichokes, roots of dandelions, new shoots of various wild plants and trees will be gathered and processed into food.

Also a movement for revolution in Japanese eating habits will be made. For this purpose the federation will operate schools for food improvement all over Japan to train research workers and leaders in a short time, with the emphasis laid on practical activities rather than on former paper plans of other similar food schemes.

After the inauguration ceremony of the new federation on Sunday at the Aviation Hall, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, whiskey, bread, cakes and wheat gluten made from acorns were sampled.

Free Discussion Group

The Jiyu Kondankai, or free discussion group, which was organized following the termination of the war, will hold a general meeting at 10 a.m. today, at the Hiko Kaikan, Hibiya. The function will be attended by many members, including Miss Yuriko Chujo, Leftist author, Kenichi Abe, Hoshin Kuroda, Shoji Toura and Hiroo Sasaki, all liberal writers. Following the meeting, the first lecture meeting will be held from 1 p.m. the same day and lectures will be delivered by Hiroshi Masaki, lawyer, Tomin Suzuki, editorial writer of the Yomiuri-Hochi, Hyo Hara, member of the Preparation Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, Seido Takatsu, literary critic and Koeltaro Horii, former professor at Waseda University.

RELIEF BODY FOR REDS

¥200,000 Fund Drive Planned; Memorial Services Scheduled

The Communist Movement Victims Relief Society has announced the opening of its office at 714, 4-chome Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. The announcement added that the society has opened two other offices at Katase, near Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture and in Shizuoka, Domei reports.

The society was organized with a task to extend relief to Communists released from dentention houses and bereaved families of those who lost their lives in proletarian liberation movmenets.

A campaign is expected to be launched by the society to raise ¥200,000 from the public for its funds.

The society is planning to hold memorial services for air raid victims as well as victims of liberation movements at Tokyo and other places in the country on November 7, Soviet Revolution Day. The memorial services are understood to be held in cooperation with the Liberal Lawyers Association and People's Culture Federation.

Satomi Hakamada and Toshio Futami, Communist leaders, returned to Tokyo Sunday after being released from the Miyagi Detention House the previous day, Domei reports. The former took part in the so-called lynch affair committed by Communists and was arrested in January of 1934 while the latter was a member of the Anarchist Party, it was added.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Lawyers' Association and Release Victims Relief Society have taken steps to locate Shigeki Ueda who was at one time an executive committee of the Japan Communist Party and has been missing for the last ten years.

3 OFFICERS ARE DECORATED

Colonels Unger, Whatley and Yeager Cited for Services With GHQ

Colonel Charles H. Unger, former G-3 executive officer, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for services with General MacArthur's headquarters, according to a PRO announcement on Sunday.

The colonel joined general headquarters in April 1942 as head of the Organization and Equipment Division of G-3, later serving as executive officer of G-3 and chief regulating officer. He came to the Pacific from Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he had served as G-3 of the Armored Force for 13 years.

Presentation of the medal to Colonel Unger, who lives at 3637 Maplewood, Dallas, Texas, was made by Brigadier General W. E. Crist, Chief of the Government Section, SCAP.

The announcement also said that Colonel Vachel D. Whatley, former GHQ headquarters commandant, and Colonel George H. Yeager, Commanding officer, 42nd General Hospital, have been awarded the Legion of Merit.

Colonel Whatley, who lives at 2514 Canterbury Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, was cited for outstanding services in the Philippine Islands and Japan from January, 1945 to October 10, 1945.

Colonel Yeager lives at 1109 Harriton Road, Baltimore, Maryland. He was cited for outstanding services in Australia, the Philippines and Japan from October 17, 1943 to October 9, 1945.

EX-SOLDIERS AS FARMERS

More to Be Trained at Kikyogahara Colonization Farm

The Kikyogahara Colonization Farm near Matsumoto City in Nagano Prefecture, which has been training 11 demobilized servicemen for development of farm, will shortly increase the number to 50 because of the need for leaders to guide inexperienced demobilized soldiers taking up farm work.

Although only about 50 chobu (one chobu is 2.5 acres) of land is expected to be tilled by the end of the year by the Kikyogahara Colonization Farm workers, as soon as agreement is reached with landowners probably about 1,200 chobu will be brought under cultivation.

Bean Crop Control Set by Government

Is First Step Toward Making Japan Self-Sufficient in Staple Foods

As the first step in the realization of the policy of making the country self-sufficient in such principal foods as rice, wheat, potatoes and such daily necessities as "miso" and soy sauce, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to control the beans which are produced in the country this year as a principal foodstuff, the Mainichi says. The collection and purchasing of the beans will be undertaken by the Government itself.

Beans have hitherto been grown by farmers for the satisfaction of their own requirements, and the yearly output of beans in the country has been about 2,300,000 koku, one koku being about five bushels. In the past a portion of the beans produced in Hokkaido has been purchased by the Government for use in the manufacture of fat and grease. The rest of the demand in the country has been met by what was left from the home-produced beans and those imported from Manchuria.

In anticipation of the difficulty of importing Manchurian beans this year the Agriculture and Foreign Ministry in June made a plan to increase the output of beans in the country by 600,000 koku through putting 50,000 cho of mulberry-fields and other unused land under beans. The growing of beans and potatoes at the same time and the use of river-beds in the growing of beans, were also pushed.

The plan has been so successful that it is freely predicted the total output of beans in the country this year will reach nearly 3,000,000 koku. The Food Control Bureau is investigating to determine what amount of this year's crop of beans should be collected and purchased by the Government. The Government intends to increase the purchasing price of beans and is considering the amount of increase in price in the light of the price of rice.

It also decided that potatoes should be used as raw material for "miso" and was investigating to determine the amount of potatoes that should be used. On October 19 it was decided that 22,942,00 kan of potatoes should be allocated for use in the manufacture of "miso" during the period from November till March next year. Raw potatoes will be used until January next year. After February potatoes in the form of dried strips will be used. If this plan works out satisfactorily, it is said that it will be possible to maintain the present "miso" ration, which is 240 momme per head a month in Hokkaido, Tohoku, north Kanto, and south Kyushu, 180 momme in the Kinki district, and 120 momme in Chiba and Gumma prefectures and north Kyushu.

As to soy sauce, 2,900,000 koku of it is needed to meet the requirements of the people in a year. At the moment there is a stock of 1,700,000 koku. It is said that it is necessary to import nearly 185,000 tons of beans and 160,000 tons of salt to make it possible to obtain the amount of soy sauce which will enable the authorities to maintain the minimum amount of soy sauce ration needed by the people.

Passes Reconnersion Policy

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces last week approved the Japanese Government's request for reconversion of the Sumitomo Metal Industry Company to the production of civilian goods. It is directed that the release of the buildings and other facilities which the Sumitomo Company needed must be obtained from the commanding general of the U.S. 6th Army before the reconversion is undertaken.

Seymour Going to England

British Ambassador to China Sir Horace Seymour left for Chungking from Shanghai on Sunday and is expected to return to England within three weeks on home leave, according to a Chungking report.

ABC of Japanese Chese Contained in New Manual To Teach GI Aspirants

An English manual of 30 pages on "How to Play Japanese Chess Quickly" is being prepared by ranking chess player Yoshihiko Sakaguchi to introduce the game to the men of the Allied Forces, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. It will be simply written so that even those having no knowledge of Western chess may grasp the fundamentals of the game. The report said that a chess contest is being contemplated between the Japanese and American players some time at the end of the month. The U.S. Army believes Major Burns of General MacArthur's Headquarters will be a hard one to beat. The manual also will be translated soon into French, Russian and German.

Death Claims Fukai, Renowned Financier

Aged Privy Councillor Passes Away at Tamagawa Residence on Sunday

Eigo Fukai, Privy Councillor, passed away at his home at Seta, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, on October 21. The deceased was 75 years old. The late Mr. Fukai was internationally known as a financier with a progressive turn of mind. Hailing from Gumma Prefecture, he was graduated from Doshisha University, Kyoto. He was a Christian and admirer of Joseph Hardy Niishima, founder of the university.

After his graduation from the university, Mr. Fukai joined the now defunct Kokumin Shimbun, then run by Soho Tokutomi, as a reporter. Later, he was appointed private secretary to Finance Minister Prince Masayoshi Matsukata through recommendation of Mr. Tokutomi. His journalistic career thus was cut short.

In 1901, Mr. Fukai entered the Bank of Japan, of which he later became governor. During his 37-year career as a financier he occupied various key positions, including director, vice-governor and finally governor of the Bank of Japan. In January, 1932, Mr. Fukai was appointed a membe of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. His resignation from the Bank's governorship took place in February of the same year.

Filling a vacancy created in the Privy Council, Mr. Fukai was installed as Councillor in December of the following year and remained in the post until his death. The late Mr. Fukai worked for many years with the late Korekiyo Takahashi, noted financier-statesman. While the late Mr. Takahashi was vice-governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Fukai accompanied him to America and England as interpreter and helped Mr. Takahashi in concluding loan negotiations with these countries for financing the Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Fukai also played an important part at international economic conferences. At the time of the Versailles Conference, following the termination of World War I, he went to France with the Japanese delegation as its financial expert. In the same capacity he attended the Washington Naval Armament Limitation Conference and also represented Japan as delegate at the International Economic Council at Genoa. As delegate to the International Economic Council, London, Mr. Fukai cooperated with the late Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, the other delegate.

Polls for Prefectures Planned by Horikiri

Desires to Establish System of Public Elections for Governors

In conformity with prevailing public opinion, Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri has decided to establish the system of public election for prefectural governors and is making preparations to propose necessary revision of regulations to the special Diet session to be convoked following the forthcoming general election, reports the Mainichi.

The Home Minister's decision is understood to be the result of his realization that able civilians will not approve the Government's unilateral appointment but they will be persuaded to assume the post of elected by the inhabitants of respective prefectures in an election carried out along Democratic lines. The Home Minister envisions a smooth execution of provincial administration if his program is put into operation.

The Home Ministry meanwhile is expected to appoint some civilians of tested ability and caliber in the scheduled reshuffle of governors to take place toward the end of this month incidental to the abolition of Regional Governments General.

92 MISSING IN TYPHOON

Nippon Police and Formosans Went To Search for Crashed U.S. Plane

Twenty-two of the rescue party of 50 Japanese military police attached to the Yawata Unit in the Karenko area, Formosa and 70 natives who went out in search of a United States plane which crashed are reported missing, according to a report reaching the War Ministry from the Taiwan Army District Headquarters on Monday.

While the search was being conducted for the plane which had crashed in Mimatayama, 30 kilometers west of Gyokuri, Karenko on October 1, due to the raging typhoon from the previous night, another typhoon came up and scattered the rescue squad.

Four were found dead by another rescue party in search of the first rescue squad and six others were saved alive. Since October 16, others have been miraculously finding their way back but 22 are still reported missing. No evidence, however, of the crashing plane can be found.

EMBEZZLED BANK FUNDS

Shizuoka Bank Clerk Admits Stealing ¥160,000 During Raids

Fearing that he was about to be exposed, a bank clerk who had been a model worker at the bank for over 10 years gave himself up and admitted embezzling ¥160,000 in bank funds.

While the rest of the staff was taking shelter during the air raids on August 3 and 10, Kiyohide Honda, 43, of the Egawa-cho branch of the Shizuoka Bank, in business at Gofuku-machi, Shizuoka city, after it was bombed out of its former premises, stole into the bank vault and helped himself to the huge amount of money.

He coolly kept coming to the bank every day but finally, sensing detection, gave himself up to the prefectural criminal department on Monday morning. Honda was also the chief priest at a certain temple in Shizuoka. The case is being investigated now by the Shizuoka police.

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GOLF CLUBS: Spaulding make, Bobby Jones model set of 12 including leather bag almost new. 2 doz. new balls. Double bed with mattress, one small table, one vase with stand, one Japanese scroll. Apply H. Ozawa, 26, 3 chome Showa-dori, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. Inquire at Showa-dori Post Office.

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General

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The Government Policy Toward the Zaibatsu

The official statement issued jointly by Finance Minister Shibusawa and Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara Monday afternoon concerning the Government's policy toward the great financial houses, the zaibatsu is most timely and welcome. How urgently such an authoritative clarification of the Government's standpoint was needed may be judged from the many confusing views which have been bruited about recently anent this problem.

On the one side there has been an insistent popular clamor for the drastic punishment and even complete annihilation of the zaibatsu for their share in the war guilt and for their baneful control over the economic life of the nation. On the other side there has been a spirited defense of the zaibatsu on the part of those who tended to minimize the zaibatsu's share in the war guilt and who held that the zaibatsu were benefactors rather than malefactors in the nation's economy. In the light of the reputed conservativeness of the present Cabinet with respect to economic problems, there was considerable question as to how vigorously the Government would tackle this problem.

As has been previously pointed out in these columns, the extreme views on both sides are to be deplored. The unpopularity of the zaibatsu is understandable, but it should be recognized in all fairness that they are not the unmitigated villains that their unfriendly critics charge. On the other hand, there is no question but that the zaibatsu as organized at present possess many features incompatible with the economy of a peaceful and democratic country and that these features deserve to be thoroughly uprooted. The problem is to do a completely thorough job of the necessary uprooting without, on the other hand, needlessly disrupting the legitimately desirable productive capacity of Japan's economic machinery. Neither an undue leniency nor an indiscriminate penalization is to be desired.

The joint statement of the Finance and the Commerce and Industry Ministers makes clear at last that the Government's attitude is an eminently sound one. According to this statement, the Government is fully in accord with the views of the Allied authorities respecting the "democratization of Japanese economic institutions to the end that monopolistic industrial controls be revised through the development of methods which tend to insure a wide distribution of income and ownership of the means of production and trade". It has been indicated that the Government will do everything in its power to bring about the necessary reform of the nation's economic organization without waiting for a directive from the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

This ties in with the efforts which have been in progress recently among the zaibatsu themselves to carry out a thorough house-cleaning on their own initiative. Now it has become known that Prime Minister Shidehara is himself pushing the zaibatsu to make them move along in the desired direction, and the prospects appear bright that the necessary reforms will soon be completed through Japanese initiative in a way which will provide satisfaction to all parties concerned.

What specific action the Government will take if these attempts at self-reform do not prove adequate has not been disclosed. Whether the Government will then move to decree the forcible dissolution of the zaibatsu, or whether the Government will stop with less drastic measures has not been indicated. The statement of the two ministers is too vague and general to admit of any judgment as to what actual legal steps the Government will take.

But at least it is now clear that the Government is tackling the matter in all seriousness and not in any lukewarm or evasive manner. With the Government thus having made clear its general policy, even though no details have been divulged, it is safe to expect some significant developments within the next few days. To be sure, the democratization of Japan's economic and social institutions is not something which can be effected within a few days by new laws or by the reorganization of a few corporations. It entails a fundamental process of social change which will have to be carried out over a long period of time by a change in the social consciousness of the whole of the Japanese people. Such a change is bound to occur, and is already vigorously brewing, as indicated by the strength of the popular questionings on the problem of the zaibatsu. But the events of the next few days will reveal whether or not this process will get off to a prompt and proper start.

It is to be hoped that the Government will implement its commendable general statement of policy with adequate measures of enforcement, for the speedy reform of the nation's economic institutions is something which is inevitable in any case. If the Government will not do it, the people will demand it; and if even that is too slow, the Allied authorities will force it. Prompt and adequate action before being forced by public insistence or by Allied directive would immeasurably strengthen the Government in the confidence of the people and vindicate the nation in the eyes of the world.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, October 23

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE MORE CAUTIOUS AND PRUDENT

ASAHI—With the termination of the war, Japan has restored her international relations to some extent. Interviews and reports given to the Allied correspondents are broadcast to the world and at the same time they are sent back to us in the form of news dispatches. Such being the situation, the people must be cautious and prudent against careless and thoughtless speculation on important issues of the moment, in their interviews with foreign correspondents. Greater caution and circumspection is necessary when such interviews are given by men whose positions have a delicate bearing on the prevailing political situation.

In this sense, we cannot give our wholehearted support to the views expressed by Foreign Minister Yoshida over the much-mooted liquidation of financial cliques in his interview with foreign correspondents on October 19. We cannot but take his views as protecting the old monetary capital and rejecting the new industrial capital.

The development of Capitalism itself was so very late in Japan that it could not afford to advance by itself. It has been reared up under the close support of the Bureaucrats or those in the possession of political power. On this point, it may be said that the old Capitalists are not much different from the newly-risen financial cliques which, claiming to oust the old financial cliques, earned tremendous profits under military protection during the war when controlled economy was in full swing.

These old financial cliques did not live at their own sacrifice throughout the war. It is an undeniable fact that they gained huge profits through the munitions industries under their fold, the banks and the advance payments received from the Government.

The case in point gives only one example. Of a similar category is the attitude of Prince Fumimaro Konoye in making a thoughtless statement on the future of the Throne. It is desired that he exercise more caution in dealing with such an important issue. There are indications that the people are rather making a great issue in regard to whether he should retire or not and are troubled by his attitude of being an on-looker to such a momenteous issue facing this country.

EMPEROR'S SYSTEM AND DEMOCRACY

MAINICHI—There is one big fact which we must note. It is that the termination of the war, that is, the unconditional surrender of Japan, could be accomplished contrary to the doubt of the world, without a single untoward incident and that this was entirely due to the Rescript issued by His Majesty the Emperor. What a strong and deep faith our people have in the Emperor is fully demonstrated by this single fact. It is a popular religion which cannot be robbed from the people. The great war could be brought to an end solely because of the power of this religious faith of the race.

Such a great faith was not reared overnight within the soul of the Japanese. It is a product of a long history and clearly a natural phenomenon. Like the special historic traditions of the kings and emperors in other countries, the Japanese Emperor has a special tradition which, compared with those of other countries, is longer and of deeper foundation. It is, therefore, actually difficult to predict a dwindling influence for the position of the Throne in the light of the successive decay of the thrones of other countries.

Some persons say that as a result of the compression of the prerogatives of the Emperor the people's respect for and faith in the Emperor will become less strong, but this observation cannot be said to be right. The people do not have faith in the Emperor because of the various prerogative invested in Him, nor is it because the people regard the Emperor as a political authority.

Should the Emperor have been regarded as a man of authority in politics, the people would have regarded him as a man responsible for the defeat in war and the various forms of maladiministration which culminated in the defeat. His Majesty's Rescript was issued, However, the people gladly followed it. Judging from this solemn fact, we must come to the conclusion that the ties binding the Emperor and the people will continue to exist as ever in the form of a special faith, and if the continued ties of this faith in the Emperor are to guide the people in the right direction as in the case of the termination of the war, and if both the Emperor and His people desire to establish Democratic politics, we can hardly find any reason for interfering with or compressing the position of the Emperor and the faith of the people.

Note: The foregoing is a translation of the important portions of the editorial, but not an unabridged one.

PREVENTION OF FUTURE WARS CALLED DUTY OF ALL NATIONS

Unless Spirit Which Impelled War Criminals On Is Wiped Out Lasting Peace Cannot Be Expected

By CURT BECKER

II

As in so many fields of human ideology and achievements, it was left to the 19th century, to set the humanization of warfare upon the grounds of international law and to make the first steps, again in the frame of international law, to approach the problem of lawful conduct of war and otherwise, and therefore of war crimes. The substitution of mercenary soldiers by general conscription of the citizens, the great sufferings of armies and civilians alike during the Napoleonic wars and, last but not least, the general humanitarian trend thanks to the age of Enlightenment became the stirring factors for an attempt at least to mitigate some of the most gruesome aspects of mankind's eternal scourge. The outcome of these combining tendencies were the Geneva Red Cross Convention and various Hague Conventions pertaining to the conduct of warfare, too well known in their broadest outlines as to need detailed enumerations, too complex in their details as to fall within the scope of this review. The essential departure from the past lies in the fact, that all these conventions (pertaining to medical assistance for wounded, to treatment of prisoners of war and civilians) are treaties entered upon by sovereign states, thus becoming binding deeds of written international law. Therefore, as far as written stipulations were laid down, the observance of certain rules of conduct was no longer left, as in the past, to the vagueness of humanitarian principles, to fluctuating usages or ill-definable customary laws, or at its best, to statutory laws and regulations of army discipline of individual states, but to a clear-cut international codification, to which each contracting state was and is bound to conform in practice as well as in statutory law.

Yet even these basic instruments of international law contain few marks only as to the problem we are dealing with: how to punish on grounds of international law those individuals who violate the stipulations, i.e. as criminals as the term was exclusively understood until 1919. Criminal procedure and law were, as before, left to the individual statutory laws; stipulations however, such as in the Hague Convention for instance to the effect, that, though belligerents are bound to accord prisoners of war a specified treatment, such an obligation does not stand in the way to punish prisoners for military and other crimes committed before becoming prisoners indicate clearly that, from the point of international law, the principle to prosecute and punish the members of the opposing army as war criminals is firmly established.

Terminology Expanded

Now, while the above refers only to war crimes and war criminals, guilty of felonies and crimes of the more or less common criminal category, as the term was understood before World War I, the terminology was expanded immeasurably and without precedent in the Versailles Treaty by introducing the indictment of war-guilt as such, i.e. by stipulating that it be a punishable war crime to prepare for and to start a war of aggression, and by charging Kaiser Wilhelm II as war criminal accordingly. If, again in the Versailles Treaty, the Allied Powers, not content, as in the past, to punish those war felons, who, as prisoners of war or for any other reason, had fallen into their hands and thus had become de facto and dejure subject to their jurisdiction, furthermore requested the extradition of those they could not lay hands on, they established thereby a further far reaching precedent at least in the mode of international legal procedure of no less actual import than the above extension of the legal set of facts.

That neither of these two above stipulations of the Versailles Treaty was carried out does not militate against their eminent legal and practical importance. The establishment of the war guilt as such in the nature of a punishable crime is a legal novelty pure and simple, never heard of in ancient and modern times; the request to extradite war criminals for prosecution and punishment is an analogy to the numerous bilateral treaties of extradition in existence. To request a state to extradite its own nationals, is, viewed from the point of international usage and international law, less startling as it appeared in 1919. True, continental European states on the whole have made it a constant practice not to agree upon the extradition of their own nationals making it a point of prestige and honor to protect their own criminal nationals from foreign jurisdiction even for crimes committed abroad and preferring to punish them under their home criminal law, whereas Great Britain for instance adopted ere long the more sober and matter-of-fact attitude that to protect criminals, foreigners and nationals alike, has very little to do with national honor and prestige thus freely granting the extradition of British citizens even in cases in which reciprocity was not provided for.

Question Is Not Unusual

View from the above sketched development the problem of punishment of war criminals as it presents itself at the close of World War II is far less startling than a great many people still seem to think. Neither the scope of the punishable sets of facts nor the way of procedure offers, as far as we can detect, anything which is not, from the point of international law, soundly based on long established usages and precedents which in their turn are acknowledged factors to establish a binding customary law. As far as the more common type of war criminals is concerned, the argument will hardly need any further elaboration; not even the requested extradition is novel, neither under the viewpoint of international nor private international law; thereby to do away with a different treatment of those criminals who through force of sheer accidents have become subject to the jurisdiction of those belligerents whose rights they have violated from those who manage to hide themselves behind the wall of their own countries laws is a lego-political aim highly to be welcomed.

Even if, on account of the novelty of the conception, the prosecution of Kaiser Wilhelm was not carried through, it cannot be gainsaid that thenceforth among the overwhelming majority of justly thinking men the view gained general acceptance that it be not only a crime deliberately to start a war of aggression, but a crime individually to be punished on those guilty of it. A marked expression of this tendency may be found in the Kellog Pact of 1922. Neither framers nor signatories of this instrument were utopistic or naive enough to think future wars might be prevented simply by outlawing them; the well understood meaning of the Paris Pact of 1922, interpreted in the light of future development, lies in that it again draws a clear line between wars of defense and wars of aggression, thereby again underlining the responsibility of those nations and governments who might resort to them. Even if diplomatic language at that time did not allow to express such meaning more clearly, this deeper sense of warning sounded as a reflection of the fears and hopes of the war-weary, peace loving world at large should not and could not have escaped those whom it concerned, nations, governments, and responsible statesmen alike. How well, at least governments and statesmen really were aware of it, is amply illustrated by the pains the governments took, incidentally with subsequent wars of aggression—Manchuria, Ethiopia, China—to propagandize to their own people and to the world at large, that their aggresive wars in self-defense in strict compliance with the stipulations of the Paris Pact—may be with the exception of Hitler who had gone too far for even that kind of hackneyed stunt.

To punish not only the common war criminals but to task also those who were instrumental for preparing and starting the war would not only mean writing a new chapter in international law but would go far to undermine the portent of future wars. The task should not be left to individual nations or any group of nations, not even the victorious ones, but should rest as a legal and moral obligation on the shoulders of all peace loving mankind. Just as the last World War was, far from being a national war, an ideological war between fascisto-militarism on one side and freedom loving mankind on the other side, the clearing of the debris should become an international duty and privilege alike, evenly shared between victors and vanquished. To join into this task it is up to the vanquished nations to throw overboard the antiquated plunder of "national prestige" and such like; if statutory criminal laws are inadequate to deal with war criminals and those guilty for starting wars, they are deplorably amiss and out of tune with international commitments and will have to be amended with due dispatch so as to conform to international law and to enable the administration of justice. Understandable though it is, on the other hand, that the victor nations concern themselves primarily with outrages and crimes committed against their nationals and interests they cannot stop there if they really want to go to the root of the evil. The suppression and enslavement of their own people through the fascisto-militarists proved the starting-point, the conditio sine qua non of the subsequent wars of aggression the atrocities and brutalities visited upon compatriots fostered the spirit for duplicating the same and worse abomination upon helpless "enemies". The spirit is one and the same and so are the deeds. To wipe that spirit out things cannot be done by halves. It rightly may be hoped that the victor nations, from their high pedestal in setting up international law and in guiding and reforming the vanguished nations, will provide the justice and peace loving part among the vanquished nations with guidance, encouragement and help, if necessary, to cleanse their house. Then, and then only, will the moment not be far that man can breathe freely again.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Zaibatsu

To the Editor:

Your editorial yesterday presents an excellent case for the Zaibatsu. But there is another side to the story. A modern war, involving as it does the enormous consumption of money and munitions, cannot be undertaken without the active cooperation of financial and industrial capitalists. This being an observation sufficiently trite at this time of day, it may be assumed that Japan was able to maintain her war effort only through the vigorous assistance of the plutocrats, both financial and industrial.

On the collapse of the Japanese war machine, it was asserted in many quarters that the Tojo Cabinet alone was responsible for the war, but whatever may have been the motive of such an assertion, there can be no doubt that the military were not the only party which prepared for war. In prewar days, the close connection between the fighting services and the munitions makers was an open secret. Without the support of the financial and industrial interests, the military, strongly entrenched as they were, would have hesitated before making the final plunge.

As the war proceeded, the power of the capitalists increased, which fact was only to be expected. By exerting pressure upon the government, they had the war economy of Japan organized to their own advantage. Not only so but they even attempted to dictate strategy. By collision with the plutocrats, Tojo made himself a war profiteer, an offense unpardonable in the holder of the highest office under the throne.

A munitions maker boasted some while back that the continuation of the war would be utterly impossible without the active support of financial and industrial interests. This in itself shows the extent of plutocratic arrogance during the war.

The war profits obtained by the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, and other interests were so tremendous that their stranglehold on the economic life of Japan has been vastly increased. The extent of the war profits may be gauged by the example of the Nakajima Aircraft Company whose capital increased from one million yen to more than two thousand million yen. It is true that the Mitsui and Yasuda interests have not so extensively engaged in heavy industries as Mitsubishi and Sumitomo, but they controlled a large part of the munitions industry through their financial power. Expecting a strong postwar inflation, they cornered important supplies, including food. The public have not yet forgotten the scandal caused by a company belonging to the Mitsui group, which netted a huge profit by selling arms to the Chinese army.

Less than ten families have hitherto controlled Japanese economy by their oligarichical organization, hich left little to be desired from their on point of view. As to the connection between money and politics, Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the prospective Liberal Party of Japan, is said to have stated at a recent conference that the financiers and industrialists are not very fond of politicians. He may be a persona non grata to the plutocrats personally but this is not true of many of our political leaders. There are many prominent figures in Japanese public life who are matrimonially connected with the plutocracy.

The "democratization of Japanese economic institutions," one of the five points delivered to the Shidehara Cabinet, will necessarily involve the liquidation of the economic oligarchy. The headquarters of the occupation forces, as its spokesman declared, will not rest satisfied until the war profits gained by the economic oligarchs are disgorged, and until the whole nation thoroughly realizes that war does not pay. The removal of oligarchical control of Japanese economy must therefore be taken for granted.

The concentration of economic power in modern society involves extremely pernicious consequences, from the internal and external points of view. Internally, the exploitation of labor is intensified, while externally the rivalry for the acquisition of markets leads to imperialist wars. The power of monopoly capital deprives a government of independence in policy. From this angle, the plutocrats, no less than the military must be held responsible for the disastrous war. The economic oligarchs of Japan are evidently perturbed over the turn of affairs, but they are still hoping that things may be patched up by some such measures as the withdrawal from the first line of the personages hitherto responsible for the conduct of their businesses. While declaring on the one hand that the liquidation of economic oligarchy will produce chaos in Japanese economy, they are on the other hand presenting enormous bills to the Government for the so-called compensation of war damage, bills which will destroy the stability of national finance even in ordinary times.

The democratization of the economic structure of Japan may not be realized at one stroke, as admitted by the spokesman of the Allied Headquarters. There are many obstacles to be removed before the end, that is to say, the construction of a peaceful structure of Japanese economy, is attained. Ten million Japanese have been left homeless on account of the war. The financial and industrial oligarchs may do everything to maintain their privileged positions, but such things will no longer be tolerated by the people.

T.T.

HOW AMERICA WON RACE TO FIND SECRET OF ATOM

Best U.S. Brains, All Its Power Massed for Search—Nothing Is Smaller Than An Atom

By DELOS AVERY
In the Chicago Tribune

I

Millions of years ago, when the world began, nature built 92 prisons to confine her mightiest and most dangerous physical force, atomic energy—or nuclear energy, as scientists more exactly name it. The 92 prisons are called elements and the cells are called atoms.

We expended 5 billion dollars in the search for a master key to open the prison doom. We found it and produced the atomic bomb used with such devastating effect in the closing days of the war.

Now that we have the key, the power will be made cheaper and will be more abundantly available, useful—it is hoped—for constructive instead of destructive purposes.

The search for the key to the atom, a search that had been going on for many years, was intensified about five years ago because there was a sudden need for haste. Hitler's Germany was already searching and it would not do to let Germany get it first.

So in the United States there was an assembling of the world's best scientific brains, working secretly in guarded laboratories. One of the most important was at the University of Chicago, where some of the most vitally needed discoveries were made. Other universities —Columbia, California, Harvard, Iowa State—were enlisted.

Great government plants were established in Tennessee and the state of Washington. A desert area and a desert laboratory were set apart in New Mexico for the assembling and testing of the final product, the atomic bomb—if there ever was to be one, which many doubted.

The greatest aggregation of brain power, money power, industrial and government power ever known was focused on what used to be called the smallest thing in the world, the atom.

How Small Is an Atom?

Atoms are so small that 200,000,000 of them in a row, edge to edge, would make a straight line about one inch long. The only thing smaller than an atom is a part of an atom.

One of the parts of an atom is the proton, which holds a positive charge of electricity. Another part is the electron, negative. It takes 1,850 electrons to weigh as much as one proton. In addition there are neutrons, nonelectric, and the neutron weighs almost exactly the same as the proton.

The heaviest and most complex of all atoms found in nature is the atom of uranium. It has the largest number of parts—92 electrons, 92 protons, 146 neutrons. The latest edition of the Encylopedia Britannica says an element heavier than uranium "cannot possibly exist."

But a heavier one does exist. It is not nature made but man made. It was created in the United States for the sole purpose of making atomic bombs. And it is appropriately called plutonium, a name derived from Pluto the "God of Hades."

Plutonium is one of the only two known elements that can be successfully used [at present] as an explosive for the atomic bomb. The other is a rare form of uranium called U-235 to distinguish it from the more abundant form, U-238. Plutonium and U-235 are both used.

U-235 is all right for bombs but there is not much of it, and what there is mixed with U-238, which won't work in bombs—at least not in the present stage of human knowledge. Also the mixture of U-235 and U-238 is extremely difficult to separate. That was one of the major problems the bomb makers had to solve. Furthermore, even when the separation is achieved, you get only one pound of U-235 from 140 pounds of U-238.

Five Billion Dollar Question

The 5 billion dollar question was: How can we get bombs quicker—by manufacturing plutonium or by separating U-238? Since nobody knew the answer the decision was to make all possible speed with both processes and see which won the race.

It was virtually a tie. The bomb that struck Hiroshima is reported to have been U-235, and the one that hit Nagasaki is said to have been plutonium. And you will remember hearing experts say the second bomb made the first "obsolete." But whether they meant that the second was a better bomb, or merely that it could be made more abundantly, faster, and at less cost, is not made clear.

Now! Having built a great plutonium factory in the state of Washington and a great U-235 generation plant in Tennessee, how do you make your bomb?

The government is not telling. Not yet. But the government doesn't mind telling some of the basic scientific facts that point the way to bomb making, facts that scientists all over the world already know.

As long ago as the 18th century science said: Matter can be neither created nor destroyed but only altered in form. In the following century science said: Energy can be neither created nor destroyed but only altered in form. These statements are called the "laws" of conservation of matter and energy.

These two laws stood firmly, but separately, until a few years ago, when it was proved that energy and matter are forms of the same thing. "Equivalence of mass and energy" is the physicist's phrase for it.

Einstein, long before it was proved in the laboratory, worked it out in his brain. [Brains are made of atoms, by the way.] He figured out a formula so concise you could write it on a dime:

(To Be Concluded)

PROFILES

Home Minister Horikiri

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri well deserves to be called a liberal bureaucrat. He has been quick in adapting himself to the new situation facing Japan.

When Mr. Horikiri's name cropped up at Prime Minister Shidehara's cabinet formation headquarters, in connection with the post of Home Minister, his appointment was opposed on the ground that he had virtually no experience in police administration.

When, however, his appointment as Home Minister was announced, it was explained that his lack of experience in police administration served in his favor.

After assuming his new post, Home Minister Horikiri declared, "With the abolition of the Peace Preservation Law and other laws, the function of the police will be restricted, I quite approve of this." In this statement, the people in general find some cause for hope in their new Home Ministry.

Though Prime Minister Shidehara in his address on October 9 failed to speak of a general election free from official intervention, Home Minister Horikiri made a definite statement in this regard. The people sincerely hope that he will make efforts to democratize Bureaucracy from within.